

Iron
roads

ates

tels

SON

s., Toronto



abrics

and shade-
in exclusive
omespuns for
Suits.

ng

g, Dinner, and
e Gowns and
ion—moderate

filled satisfac-
measurement

to & Son
site the
TORONTO

Piano

rice only, but
und, Dynamic
struction and
value of

the imperfect-
the price asked
ad features of

Agents for Re-
xes.

arn Co.
gan Mfrs.
stock, Ont.

HOTEL

enth St.

W YORK
& SON.

stone

AKER

Street

932

been greatly re-
popular demand for

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1898.

Subscription, - - - - Two Dollars per Year.
(If paid strictly in Advance, \$1.00.)

ADVERTISING RATES PER LINE - - 10 CENTS

ADVERTISING.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is an excellent medium for advertising, being by far the most widely circulated Church Journal in the Dominion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., two cents a word prepaid.

THE PAPER FOR CHURCHMEN.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is a Family Paper devoted to the best interests of the Church in Canada, and should be in every Church family in the Dominion.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers should be careful to name not only the Post-Office to which they wish the paper sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If no request to discontinue the paper is received, it will be continued. A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper must remit the amount due at the rate of two dollars per annum for the time it has been sent.

RECEIPTS.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. If one is requested, a postage stamp must be sent with the request. It requires three or four weeks to make the change on the label.

CHECKS.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents.

CORRESPONDENTS.—All matter for publication of any number of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, should be in the office not later than Friday morning for the following week's issue.

AGENT.—The Rev. J. Dagg Scott is the only gentleman travelling authorized to collect subscriptions for the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

Address all communications,

FRANK WOOTTEN

Box 2640, TORONTO.

Offices—Cor. Church and Court Streets.
Entrance on Court Street.

NOTICE.—Subscription price to subscribers in the City of Toronto, owing to the cost of delivery, is \$2.50 per year, if paid tri-
trictly in advance \$1.50.

LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

November 20—24th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Morning—Eccles. 11 and 12. Heb. 1.
Evening—Hag. 2 to 10, or Mal. 3 and 4. John 6, 41.

Appropriate Hymns for Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity and First Sunday in Advent, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., organist and director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The numbers are taken from Hymns Ancient and Modern, many of which may be found in other hymnals:

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 307, 309, 316, 321, 528, 559.
Processional: 36, 270, 302, 432, 532, 542.
Offertory: 37, 191, 226, 259, 262, 524.
Children's Hymns: 227, 337, 343, 473, 573.
General Hymns: 12, 200, 220, 223, 536, 548.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Holy Communion: 51, 107, 311, 313, 318.
Processional: 47, 48, 50, 217, 268, 362.
Offertory: 49, 53, 203, 226, 288.
Children's Hymns: 45, 334, 565, 568, 569.
General Hymns: 52, 205, 287, 477, 479.

OUTLINES OF TEXTS FROM THE FIRST SUNDAY LESSONS.

BY REV. PR F. CLARK, LL.D., TRINITY COLLEGE
First Sunday in Advent.

Isaiah, i., 18. "Come now, and let us reason together."

The beginning of a new Christian year awakens serious thoughts—in regard to all human relations, more especially towards God—including all relations. The great appeal of the Evangelical Prophet well chosen for this day. Let us hear what God is saying.

i. Note His manner of communing with men.

1. First, He arrests attention. "Come, now." Necessary then and now. Men drop into careless, listless ways, and need to be arrested, compelled to think. And God, in His mercy, calls them to reflection—by His Word, by His Providence, by His Spirit.

2. And, in so doing, appeals to their power of thinking. "Come, let us reason." A remarkable condescension on the part of the Most High. (1) He might merely command, exercise His authority, as He has the right to do—as He sometimes does. (2) Here He condescends to make appeal to man's reason, man's power of reflection. (a) In one sense, that which we might expect—God has endowed us with reason, and honours His own work. (b) They are no true friends of religion who disparage reason. Granting that it may become proud and insolent, and need curbing, it can never safely be despised or ignored. (c) Everywhere this is recognized. "I speak as unto wise men." "The Lord give you understanding," etc.

ii. Note the subject of His controversy with His people—it is sin.

1. The conspicuous fact in human history. "All have sinned."

2. Ever to be remembered in our communion with God. Sense of God brings sense of personal sin. "Now mine eye seeth Thee, wherefore, etc." "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord."

3. God bids men think of their sinfulness, that they may obtain forgiveness. The Gospel not a word of despair, but of hope. "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow."

A lesson for the new year. Begin with the freedom and energy that come from a sense of forgiveness. God ready to forgive and restore and bless. With faith in His Word we may go forward, forgetting the things that are behind, etc.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The too short reign of the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor of the Dominion of Canada has come to an end, like those of his immediate predecessors, a year before its natural termination. However much this may be regretted, it is hardly a matter of astonishment. That which is most surprising is that the Earl and Countess should have borne, as they have done, the strain and stress of the many labours and responsibilities which they willingly assumed. From the beginning of their term of office to the moment of their departure they have been constant and unremitting not only in the discharge of the duties of their office, but in many self-imposed works which to ordinary governors would have seemed supererogatory or even impossible. Their Excellencies have not

been content to fulfil those duties which all in their lofty position are required to recognize; nor have they thought it enough to sustain the dignity of that position; there is no class in the community which has not been the object of their care and consideration. Far from ignoring or overlooking the needs of the country and of the people, they have sought out persons and causes as the objects of their bounty. Among other works in which they have engaged should be noted the Council of Women and the Victorian Nurses, two institutions which seem to have taken firm root in our soil and from both of which much may be expected in the future. Undoubtedly both of these enterprises were, in the first case, met by prejudice and even opposition; but a better understanding of their purposes has turned opposition and indifference into adhesion and co-operation. All classes in the community have been made to feel that they were cared for by their superiors—and not merely cared for as subjects of the realm, but as human beings, as brothers and sisters, whose interests were near to the hearts of the representatives of the Sovereign power. Their Excellencies did not say that they wanted to do good. Perhaps they hardly even realized any such thought in its distinctness; but whatever they may have thought or felt, this was the principle and purpose which underlay a great part of their activity. The great ability of the Countess of Aberdeen was very readily and very widely recognized; and even many who at first did not greatly appreciate lady-orators became attracted and converted by her gentleness and womanliness no less than by her clear outlook and wise counsels and plans. With regard to His Excellency, there was always a danger lest, in our recognition of his geniality, his freedom from assumption, his great kindness, we should overlook his very great ability shown in every department of his work. If any should doubt of this, let them recall his constant and prompt discharge of all the duties devolving upon him in the immense correspondence which he had to carry on—or remember the admirable and almost innumerable speeches which he was called upon to deliver on all sorts of occasions. These alone would have tried the powers of any man even of very superior ability. Yet never was His Excellency at a loss. He fitted his words to every occasion with readiness which showed the man of the world, the statesman, the master mind. If to all these claims upon us we add their kindness to all classes in the community, their profuse hospitality, not only to society in general, but as manifested to visitors under their roof, we believe that they have left a record which will never be exceeded and never forgotten. Indeed, they bear with them sufficient tokens of our loyalty and our gratitude. City after city has striven to testify their regard for the departing Viceroy and his partner. The banquet at Toronto was a thing to strike